

## Palestinian refugees worry Israel

JERUSALEM (R) — Israel is opposed to resettlement of Palestinian refugees in camps near the Israeli-Lebanese border. Economics Minister Yacov Meridor said Monday. Mr. Meridor, who is in charge of what Israel calls humanitarian assistance to South Lebanon, told a press conference that refugee camps were "breeding grounds" for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and said Israel would prefer the Palestinians to be dispersed among the Lebanese population. If the Palestinians could not be integrated into Lebanon he suggested they should be moved far from the Israeli border to provisional camps north of the port of Sidon. The minister said Israel had appealed to the Red Cross to try to evacuate pregnant women and those with children from besieged West Beirut.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يوم الاثنين 3 أغسطس 1982 عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Yemeni leaders meet King Fahd

BAHRAIN (R) — The presidents of South and North Yemen arrived in Saudi Arabia Monday night for talks which an official spokesman said would focus on the Lebanon crisis. The Saudi press agency said the two presidents had a working dinner with King Fahd soon after they arrived in Jeddah from the North Yemen capital of Sanaa. President Ali Nasser Mohammad of South Yemen and President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen last met in May to continue negotiations on proposals to merge their countries, which border Saudi Arabia. President Saleh is a frequent visitor to the kingdom, a major aid donor to his country, but this is the first visit to Saudi Arabia by the Marxist South Yemeni leader since January 1980. The spokesman, quoted by the agency, said the two Yemens felt the crisis required mobilization of all Arab resources and freeing of inter-Arab disputes.

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## Hassan deplors Baghdad explosion

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday sent a cable to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq deploring the car bomb explosion which occurred outside the information section of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning in Baghdad Sunday. Prince Hassan conveyed his sympathy for the families of the victims and expressed his confidence that Iraq will come out victorious in its efforts to defend the rights and dignity of the Arab Nation. Iraq has been at war with Iran for nearly two years now.

## Vienna protests damage to embassy in Beirut

VIENNA (R) — Austria Monday protested to Israel over damage to the Austrian embassy in Beirut by Israeli artillery Sunday. Austrian officials said Israeli ambassador to Vienna Yissakhar Ben-Yaacov was summoned to the foreign ministry to receive a sharp protest over the incident, and a demand that the Israeli government pay for all damage. According to reports received by the ministry here the Austrian ambassador's residence was severely damaged during Sunday's bombardment. The building was empty at the time.

## Awqaf minister off to Mecca

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif left for Mecca, Saudi Arabia, Monday to take part in an emergency meeting of the World Islamic League's constituent assembly due to open Tuesday. During the five-day meeting participants will discuss the situation in Lebanon and defining the duties of Muslim Ulemas (scholars) toward the Palestinians. The minister is accompanied by his office director Nayef Abu Rajab.

## Vatican restores links with North Europe after 4 century break

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Vatican said Monday it has restored full diplomatic relations with Denmark, Sweden and Norway for the first time since the Protestant reformation swept North Europe four centuries ago. Until Monday the Holy See was represented in the three countries by a single apostolic delegate, Monsignor Luigi Bellotti, who also looked after the Vatican's interests in Finland and Iceland. The decision to upgrade relations with the three Scandinavian countries, which are overwhelmingly Lutheran, had been taken through a "desire to promote and develop mutual and friendly relations", the Vatican said.

## 15 Iranians killed

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Monday its forces had killed 15 Iranians in the central sector of the Gulf war front while Iranian artillery killed four civilians and wounded eight in Iraqi towns.

## Rome asks Israel to observe truce

ROME (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo Monday called on Israel to observe the truce in Beirut as a step towards a negotiated Middle East settlement which respects Palestinian aspirations, the foreign ministry said. The call from Mr. Colombo was sent to his Israeli counterpart Yitzhak Shamir, a ministry communiqué said. Last week U.S. mediator Philip Habib stopped off in Rome after talks in the Middle East to brief Mr. Colombo on the possibility of establishing a multinational peace-keeping force. Italy and other European countries have offered in principle to take part in such a force.

Colombo in Latin America, Page 8

## 'But not the entire organisation' Athens invites Arafat to stay temporarily

ATHENS (R) — Greece has given Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat an open invitation to come and live here on a temporary basis, a government spokesman said Monday night. Chief government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas made it clear the invitation only extended to Mr. Arafat and his immediate entourage, and that the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) could not set up headquarters in Greece permanently.

But the spokesman told reporters: "He may come and live here for a reasonable period of time." The invitation had been communicated to Mr. Arafat, the spokesman added.

Greece has given the PLO strong verbal support since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, but until now government spokesmen had insisted there was no question

of any Palestinians coming to live here.

Mr. Arafat visited Athens last December for talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who had been elected this country's first Socialist leader three months earlier.

In June, Mr. Papandreu drew a sharp diplomatic protest from Israel by comparing the invasion of Lebanon with the actions of the Nazis.

Last month, Greece offered help in any settlement of the Lebanon crisis but it attached important conditions.

It said it would provide ships to help evacuate Palestinian commandos from Beirut, but only if Mr. Arafat approved. It also offered to contribute up to 300 men for a peacekeeping force in Beirut, if the United States, the Soviet Union, Lebanon, Israel and the PLO all gave their agreement.

## Thursday's OAU summit unlikely

TRIPOLI (R) — An African summit due to open in Tripoli on Thursday is unlikely to meet because of a continuing row over the Western Sahara, conference sources said. The sources said 20 countries which have boycotted a preparatory ministerial session were not expected to attend the planned summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

They are objecting to the presence of delegates from the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), proclaimed by Polisario front guerrillas.

The Polisario, which has been fighting Morocco for six years to achieve independence for Western Sahara, was admitted to the OAU at a ministerial session in Addis Ababa last February. Nineteen states, led by Morocco, walked out in protest.

Conference sources said the boycott was likely to be extended to the summit because apart from opposition to the SADR, some African states did not agree with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's foreign policies.

"With the procrastination and continued uncertainty, quite a few are advising their people not to come to avoid possible embarrassment," the sources said.

Some irritated delegates privately accused Libya of delaying proceedings in the hope of reaching a quorum as radical ministers met again Monday for informal talks to produce a political declaration.

The sources said the projected declaration charged those countries which have boycotted the meetings with responsibility for the stalemate.

They added that if the OAU summit fails to take place, Col. Qadhafi may be tempted to play host to a restricted summit of radical African states backing the Polisario.

## Cape Verde optimistic

PRAIA, Cape Verde (R) — Prime Minister Pedro Pires of Cape Verde left Monday for Tripoli expressing optimism that a planned summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would take place in spite of a split among its members.

Mr. Pires, who said he hoped the OAU would be able to overcome its present crisis, told journalists this island republic was opposed to the existence of ideological blocs in Africa.

The Cape Verdean prime minister said there was a need for a "dynamic OAU, capable of providing support for African countries in their struggle for development."

Cape Verde, a Portuguese colony until its independence in 1975, follows a policy of strict non-alignment.

## Israel postpones decision on U.N. ceasefire plan till later this week

JERUSALEM (R) — Israel appeared reluctant Monday to accept the United Nations plan for sending ceasefire observers to Beirut and it put off a decision until late this week.

Foreign ministry officials said they did not want to get bogged down on secondary issues that might hold up negotiations on the evacuation of Palestinian commandos trapped in the Lebanese capital.

The cabinet would not discuss the U.N. plan until Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir returns from talks in Washington, one official said.

Prime Minister Menachem

Begin had insisted on a full cabinet debate before deciding whether to cooperate with the U.N., he added.

Israel's action effectively destroyed U.N. Security Council hopes of rushing in a team of ceasefire observers to monitor the shaky ceasefire that began around Beirut Sunday night, Western diplomats said.

## U.N. waits

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A United Nations spokesman urged Israel Monday to make a "very quick decision" on a Security Council proposal to send ceasefire

observers to Beirut.

Confirming there had been no formal response from the Israeli government to the Council's resolution, adopted unanimously Sunday, the spokesman said there was no specific time limit for a reaction.

"We would hope there would be a very quick decision," the official told reporters.

In a report to the council Sunday night, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Lebanon wanted the U.N. monitors and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had told him it would do its utmost to cooperate with them.

## Kaddoumi doubts if Israel would okay U.N. plan for observers around Beirut

KUWAIT (R) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official, Farouk Kaddoumi, said Monday he doubted Israel would agree to the deployment of United Nations observers around Beirut to monitor the latest ceasefire.

Mr. Kaddoumi, the PLO's chief foreign affairs spokesman who is on a tour of Gulf states, told reporters: "I doubt that Israel will accept this."

He added that Israel had rejected previous U.N. resolutions, and was likely to turn down the latest one.

The PLO had welcomed the Security Council resolution, which was adopted Sunday following fierce battles between Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos in West Beirut, Mr. Kaddoumi said.

The resolution demanded a halt to all military action in Lebanon and authorised U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to deploy U.N. observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar reported to the council Sunday night that Israel had withheld agreement to the resolution pending a cabinet decision.

Mr. Kaddoumi accused the United States of supporting all Israel's military operations in Lebanon and said: "Israel enjoys U.S. backing for its attempts to storm West Beirut."

He criticised what the PLO regards as lack of Arab support for the commandos trapped by the Israelis in the Lebanese capital. "Arabs should stand up to this ferocious assault because their continued silence is completely unjustified," he said.

## U.S. blamed

CAIRO (R) — A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official accused the United States Monday of responsibility for the failure of efforts aimed at solving the Lebanese crisis.

Ahmed Dajjani, a PLO rep-

resentative in Cairo, told reporters: "The American policy seeking an evacuation of the Palestinians (from West Beirut) blocks efforts made to solve the Beirut problem."

He said lifting Israel's siege of Beirut and the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon were the right measures to prepare for the implementation of agreements reached between the PLO and the Lebanese government.

Mr. Dajjani was apparently referring to a statement made last week by an Arab League ministerial committee, in which the PLO and the Lebanese government were represented.

The statement, issued in Jeddah, said the PLO agreed in principle to withdraw its fighters from West Beirut.

Mr. Dajjani was speaking after a 90-minute meeting with Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali, at which two other members of the PLO mission here were present.

## Reagan hopeful of an end to economic sanctions against Poland, Soviet Union

DES MOINES, Iowa (R) — President Reagan, in his most optimistic assessment to date of the situation in Poland, said Monday he was encouraged by signs that the military government in Warsaw might be relaxing martial law.

He held out hope that conditions would improve to the point where he could remove economic sanctions he ordered against Poland and the Soviet Union when the military authorities in Warsaw imposed martial law last December.

Speaking three days after he decided to seek a one-year extension of an agreement to sell grain to the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan said that "there is still no cause to celebrate in Poland."

"I am, however, somewhat encouraged by indications martial law may be relaxing," he said in a

speech prepared for an agricultural convention.

"We will continue to watch developments there in the hope that life will improve for the Poles, and sanctions can be removed."

The president has frequently called for the lifting of martial law in Poland, the release of all political prisoners and resumption of a dialogue between the government, the banned Solidarity free trade union movement and the Catholic Church.

In addition to his comments on the Polish situation, Mr. Reagan said the European community and Japan must end what he called unfair trade practices in agricultural trade.

"We are vigorously challenging the use by foreign governments of export subsidies in agricultural areas such as wheat, flour, poultry,

sugar and pasta," he said.

"We will continue to speak with this united voice as we pursue every legitimate means of protecting our farmers from unfair competition...."

"I am committed to more open agricultural markets in all countries. I challenge other countries, particularly our friends in Europe and Japan to match this commitment."

Mr. Reagan, who last year ended a partial grain embargo imposed by President Carter against the Soviet Union after it intervened in Afghanistan, said he was proud to have helped American farmers by restoring a grain relationship with Moscow.

Solidarity activists, page 8

# Shelling in Beirut despite truce

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli siege forces and Palestinian fighters exchanged artillery fire in the southern suburbs of Beirut Monday and the Palestinians said the Israelis had moved tanks up to new positions.

The intermittent shelling broke out at five a.m. (0300 GMT), 12 hours after a ceasefire ended Israel's fiercest bombardment of West Beirut in eight weeks of war. Eyewitnesses said the fire continued sporadically until late afternoon in suburbs to the east of the paralysed airport, overrun by Israeli forces Sunday.

The Palestine news agency Wafa accused the Israelis of breaking the ceasefire and said "Israeli tanks took up new advanced forward positions at several points along the front lines."

In East Beirut, the Israelis moved a large column of tanks and armoured personnel carriers overnight to the area around the national museum, eyewitnesses said.

The museum area, site of the

main crossing point between the besieged western and the eastern sectors of the city, was heavily bombed and shelled in Sunday's assault.

The Israelis, who man the crossing point on the eastern side, normally keep a tank and a couple of other tracked vehicles near the museum.

The eyewitnesses said there were now some 30 tanks in the area.

Efforts resumed, meanwhile, to secure the withdrawal of the estimated 6,000 Palestinian fighters besieged in West Beirut to avert a feared Israeli assault on the city.

## Habib steps in

Government sources said U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib met Brig. Nabil Kreitem, head of the Lebanese side of a Palestinian-Lebanese committee which is due to hammer out details of the withdrawal.

The committee is due to have a long-awaited meeting Tuesday, the sources said.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has stated its readiness to quit Beirut in return for certain guarantees for the departing fighters and the refugees they will leave behind.

The PLO itself is reported to have proposed that the commandos be dispersed among four Arab countries—Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt—with Damascus as a staging point.

The sources said the PLO was still studying Mr. Habib's reported proposals.

The U.S. envoy also met President Elias Sarkis and discussed the latest ceasefire and the United Nations plan to send observers to monitor it. Beirut Radio reported.

## Reagan meets Shamir

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan told Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Monday it was imperative to end the "constantly escalating violence" in Lebanon and to provide essential services, food and medicine to West Beirut.

"The president stressed the need for a complete end by all parties to the hostilities" around Beirut as a prerequisite for success of the peace mission headed by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib. The White House said.

Mr. Shamir, who spent 20 minutes with Mr. Reagan, told reporters afterwards that Israel was committed to a ceasefire, but reserved the right to respond to violations by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces trapped in West Beirut.

The two men's comments, although couched in diplomatic terms, appeared to underscore a difference in approach to the crisis in Beirut.

The Reagan administration has maintained that heavy Israeli retaliations for purported ceasefire violations are hampering Mr. Habib's efforts to get the PLO to leave peacefully.

After 14 hours of the heaviest bombardment since Israeli forces first entered Lebanon on June 6, Mr. Reagan said Sunday he had

"lost patience a long time ago" over Lebanon.

He did not directly criticize Israel, but said in the same conversation with reporters that he would be firm in his talks Monday with Mr. Shamir.

The White House statement underscored a further difference in approach between the two countries when it said "the president highlighted the humanitarian needs of the large civilian population of West Beirut."

The statement said President Reagan had emphasised "the need to maintain essential services and to assure adequate supplies of food and medicine."

Israel has periodically shut off water and electricity to West Beirut in its efforts to force the commandos to leave, but this has also caused great hardship for civilians in that part of the city.

Damage in Beirut, page 8

## Brezhnev asks Reagan to curb Israeli aggression in Lebanon

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has called on President Reagan to take urgent action to halt Israeli military action in Lebanon, TASS news agency said Monday.

In what the official Soviet news agency called a personal message, President Brezhnev called on Mr. Reagan "to use most urgently the possibilities at his disposal to stop the continuing annihilation of people in Beirut."

It was the second such appeal in a month by Mr. Brezhnev to Mr. Reagan over the crisis and followed a more toughly worded message early last month in which the Kremlin chief warned Washington against sending U.S. troops to the Lebanon.

TASS quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying in the note that the situation in Lebanon was now so serious and critical that the most prompt measures were required. TASS gave the impression that the message from the 75-year-old Kremlin chief, who is on holiday in the Crimea, was prompted by the fierce weekend attack by Israeli forces on Palestinian commandos trapped in West Beirut.

Western diplomats who studied the TASS version of Mr. Brezhnev's message expressed surprise at its moderate tone, which contrasted with one published on July 8.

In that first message, Mr. Brezhnev was said to have warned President Reagan against dispatching U.S. troops to Lebanon as part of an international force to oversee a Palestinian withdrawal from West Beirut.

On that occasion, Mr. Brezhnev said that if Washington did send troops to Lebanon the Soviet Union "would build its policy with due regard of this fact."

However, diplomats said the new message clearly cautioned Washington that Moscow would continue to hold the United States responsible for not restraining Israel's military activity in the crisis.

In comments published in interview form by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda on July 21, Mr. Brezhnev repeated that the Soviet Union was "categorically opposed" to any U.S. military presence in Lebanon.

But he expressed Soviet support for proposals for a United Nations force to supervise the withdrawal of besieged Palestinian commandos from West Beirut.

## U.S. reaction

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House Monday rejected what it called the implication in a letter to President Reagan from

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that the United States is not doing everything it can to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes read a presidential statement to reporters aboard Mr. Reagan's plane during a trip to Des Moines, Iowa, where the president was addressing a farm group.

"We reject the implication contained in President Brezhnev's letter that the United States is not doing all it can to bring about a peaceful solution to the crisis in Lebanon," the statement said.

Referring to U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who has been in the region for weeks trying to achieve a settlement, it said: "Through ambassador Habib's efforts as well as through the United Nations, we are striving to bring about a lasting ceasefire that would end the suffering."

Mr. Speakes said: "I would add that we regret the Soviet decision once again to publicise portions of confidential correspondence between two presidents."

Mr. Speakes was referring to a letter from Mr. Brezhnev which called on Mr. Reagan to take urgent steps to halt Israeli military action in Lebanon.

"Such a propagandistic exercise casts doubt on Soviet motives regarding the Lebanese crisis," Mr. Speakes said.

## Padua judge orders 5 police suspects released

PADUA, Italy (R) — Five anti-terrorist police officers, whose arrest on torture allegations five weeks ago angered policemen throughout Italy, were granted provisional liberty Monday, justice officials said.

Their release was authorised by judge Mario Fabiani who told reporters that investigations were continuing.

The arrests on June 29 drew protests from the country's security forces which have lost dozens of men in their 10-year-long fight against political violence.

Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni also criticised the arrests as over-hasty. The men were held on charges of torturing unidentified Red Brigades guerrilla suspects.

All five officers took part in the Jan. 28 police operation which freed U.S. Brig.-Gen. James Dozier in Padua and captured five of his Red Brigade guerrilla kidnappers.

Their arrest followed a trial in Verona at which three defendants complained of mistreatment during police custody, including alleged cases of torture, mock execution and electric shock treatment.

## British companies ordered to ignore U.S. trade ban

LONDON (R) — Trade Secretary Lord Cockfield said Monday British companies have been ordered not to comply with a U.S. embargo on sales of American technology to help build a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe.

In a move certain to strain already tense trade relations with Washington, Lord Cockfield told parliament that he was determined to defend British interests in the dispute over selling U.S. equipment or technology to Moscow for the line.

France and Italy also have said they will defy the ban, extended by the Reagan administration in June to cover subsidiaries and foreign licensees of U.S. firms to bring pressure on the Soviet Union over Poland. West Germany is encouraging its firms to go ahead with pipeline orders.

Lord Cockfield told the House of Lords he had hoped, and still

hoped, for an acceptable solution but the U.S. administration had so far not responded to efforts made by the British government.

In these circumstances, he said, the government had decided that Britain's trading interests required the issuing of directions to the companies forbidding them to comply with the embargo.

The U.S. under-secretary of commerce, Lionel Olmer, testified to a senate hearing last week that the Reagan administration was determined to punish violators of its ban. He said Washington could include a cut-off of U.S. trade for a company that defied the embargo.

Lord Cockfield named the four companies told to go ahead with contracts signed before Mr. Reagan imposed the embargo as John Brown Engineering, Smith International (North Sea), Baker Oil Tools (U.K.) and AAF Limited.

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# HOME NEWS



At the signing of the agreement on Monday IBO Director-General Norman Davy (second from left), with Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh and Under-Secretary Peter Salah to his left. Mr. Adnan Bayyat, engineering councillor to the ministry (standing) looks on. (Petra photo)

## British consultants to study building short wave transmitters

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Information Monday signed an agreement with the British consultancy firm International Broadcasting Consultants under which the latter will conduct studies for establishing several radio transmitting stations in Jordan.

Under the JD 589,168 agreement the firm will conduct a feasibility study, carry out necessary surveys of the project sites and prepare technical specifications before floating an international tender for the construction of these stations and installing the transmitters.

The agreement, signed by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh and the firm's Director-General Norman Davy, and attended by Mr. Adnan Bayyat, engineering councillor to the ministry, stipulates that these preparatory works be completed in 52 months.

The new medium and short wave stations will be needed for broadcasts to North and South America, Europe, the Arabian Gulf, North Africa, Sudan, the western parts of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Eastern European regions, Canada, the western part of the U.S. and Arab countries.

## ALECSO marks 12th anniversary Monday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Education Said Al Tal Monday spoke about the role of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) on the 12th anniversary of its establishment. He said that this organisation was instrumental in achieving cooperation in cultural and scientific fields among Arab states.

ALECSO, established in 1970, is designed to promote intellectual unity of Arab countries by means of education, to raise cultural standards, to enable the Arab states to participate in technical development, to establish specialised institutes, and to train experts for research in Arab civilisation.

Jordan's national ALECSO committee comprises representatives of ministries of education, foreign affairs, information, culture and youth, health, tourism, agriculture, labour, awqaf, occupied territories affairs, and communications in addition to the University of Jordan, the National Planning Council, the Natural Resources Authority, the Royal Scientific Society and Jordan Academy of Arabic.

Also Monday Dr. Tal chaired a meeting of his ministry's coordination and planning committee. The committee discussed a working paper for creating a computer centre at the ministry at a cost of \$1.750 million, and creating a service for promoting educational research.

## Ministry concludes survey of engineering works

AMMAN (Petra) — A Labour Ministry team conducting a survey on engineers works and people employed in construction in Jordan has completed the first phase of their work by collecting information in this respect, Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar announced here Monday.

He said that the team will now embark on analysing the collected data with the purpose of determining the number of engineers employed by each organisation, their experience, the country where they graduated, their nationalities, and the nature of their activities. This study, he said will be helpful in general planning.

According to Dr. Abdul Jabbar there are 4,000 engineers employed in Jordan at present of whom 2,100 work for government departments and public institutions. The team comprises representatives from the Ministry of Labour, the Civil Service Commission, the Jordanian Engineers Association, the Jordanian Contractors Association, the Amman chambers of industry and commerce and the Social Security Corporation.

The second phase of the team's work entails a survey of construction projects around the country whether on buildings, sewers or roads, Dr. Abdul Jabbar explained.

The first phase of this project started on June 17, 1982 and is expected to be completed within the coming two months, Dr. Abdul Jabbar added.

## British ladies earn JD 463 for local charity

AMMAN (J.T.) — The ladies of the British embassy in Jordan (wives of diplomats and women who work for the diplomatic mission) organised on Monday a cake sale at the garden of the British military attaché. The event, the first to be organised by the ladies of the embassy this year, was attended by 120 people, attracted by the home made cakes and the high tea which was also served there. Mrs. Allan Brown, organiser of the event and wife of the commercial attaché, told the Jordan Times that she expected the event to realise some JD 500 which would help finance the Palestinian orphan refugees summer camp organised by the YMCA. The actual earnings came very close to the mark, at JD 463.

## Meeting calls for fighting drugs in Arab World

AMMAN (Petra) — Representatives from 12 Arab states and the Interpol Sunday evening ended a two day seminar on ways of combating narcotics in the Arab World. Recommendations issued at the final session included a call on all Arab states to conduct a social survey to determine the causes of drug taking and do research in methods to combat the practice in the Arab World; offering financial and technical assistance to Arab social institutions to help them execute programmes aimed at raising the living standards of their communities; increasing women's role in social activity and taking measures to make compulsory education up to the age of 15.

The seminar also recommended that youth organisations should include activities and lectures to spread awareness among the youth about the dangers of narcotics; and that mental health centres be opened in various parts of the Arab World to treat addicts who are forced to continue taking drugs.

The recommendations also called for strengthening cooperation between police departments and other concerned authorities to combat addiction and drug taking.

## Studies start at Jordan's Hotel Training Institute

AMMAN (Petra) — Study has started at the Jordan Hotels Association's Hotel Training Institute and the 120 trainees there will receive practical training at a three-star hotel in Amman, according to the association's president Zuhair Ajlouni.

He said the trainees include a big number of university degree holders coming from various parts of the country who will be free boarders at the institute where they will study for six months after which they will be employed at hotels in Amman and go to the institute to receive evening classes for one and a half years after which they will graduate.

The institute's training programmes are being financed by the JHA, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Industrial Development Bank, and has been established in cooperation between the private and public sectors in a bid to recruit sufficient number of skilled employees for Jordanian hotels where a substantial number of foreign workers are at present employed, Mr. Ajlouni explained.

The institute now has a seven-member board of directors chaired by Tourism Director-General Michael Hamameh, Mr. Ajlouni said.

## 52 merchants fined in court

AMMAN (Petra) — Fifty two Jordanian merchants have been fined between JD 20-200 by the military court for violating ministry of supply regulations. The military governor Monday endorsed the sentences.

## Money supply rises

AMMAN (Petra) — The money supply last May increased by JD 21,115,000 compared to April of the same year. The money supply in May was JD 1,286,011,000 compared to JD 1,264,896,000 in April.

## Industry aide back from Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Industry and Trade's Department of Energy Director Ibrahim Badran returned to Amman Monday at the end of a visit to Tunisia where he took part in a three-day meeting by the Arab Scientific Council.

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## W. Germany presents Jordan with microscope to detect cholera

AMMAN (J.T.) — The West German Alexander von Humboldt Foundation has presented Amman Municipality with a microscope for early detection of cholera bacteria and monitoring their development. The gift was delivered to Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni Monday by the West German Charge d'Affaires Gunter Mullak and the embassy's third secretary A. Koessler. The German foundation normally makes scientific donations to developing nations including microscopes, an embassy spokesman told the Jordan Times.

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16:00 News Summary  
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites  
17:00 Science Report, Pop Section  
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18:05 Top Twenty  
19:00 Newsday  
19:30 Date with a Star  
20:00 News Summary  
21:00 Evening Show  
21:05 News Summary  
21:50 Evening Show

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Four Hands in Harmony 06:45 Financial News 06:55

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 361-47-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Hayat Arts Centre ..... 65195  
Husseini Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 64231  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

#### MUSEUMS

Falkland Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries - a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Murrat, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Loans Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Loans Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

Time	From	Flight
07:15	Cairo (EA)	762
08:45	Doha (RJ)	131
08:55	Agaba (RJ)	342.6
09:00	Cairo (RJ)	52.1
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)	58.6
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)	59.6
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)	138.2
10:00	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	122.8
11:05	Riyadh (SV)	122.9
11:10	Cairo (EA)	58.4
11:20	Ankara (TA)	58.8
12:10	Muscat, Bahrain (GA)	58.8
14:25	Tunis, Athens (TUA)	58.8
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)	58.8
15:30	Cairo (RJ)	58.8
16:00	Larnaca (RJ)	58.8
16:45	Copenhagen, Athens (SK)	58.8
16:45	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)	58.8
17:10	Cairo (EA)	58.8
17:15	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)	58.8
17:50	London, Paris (RJ)	58.8
18:00	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)	58.8
18:05	Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)	58.8
18:25	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)	58.8
19:30	Rome (RJ)	58.8
19:50	Frankfurt, Damascus (LT)	58.8
20:15	Tripoli (RJ)	58.8
22:05	Damascus (RJ)	58.8
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)	58.8
24:00	Cairo (RJ)	58.8
01:30	Baghdad (RJ)	58.8
01:10	Cairo (EA)	58.8

#### DEPARTURES

Time	To	Flight
05:00	Cairo (RJ)	762
05:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LT)	58.8
07:00	Agaba (RJ)	342.6
08:15	Cairo (EA)	52.1
08:40	London (BA)	58.8
09:45	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	58.8
10:30	Rome (RJ)	58.8
10:45	Tripoli (RJ)	58.8
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)	58.8
11:30	Tripoli (RJ)	58.8
12:00	Tunis, Larnaca (RJ)	58.8
12:00	Istanbul, London (RJ)	58.8
12:10	Cairo (EA)	58.8
12:20	Ankara (TA)	58.8
12:30	Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)	58.8

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

#### NIGHT DUTY EMERGENCIES

Service	Number
Ambulance	193, 75111
First aid, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Fire headquarters	22090-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

#### HOSPITALS

Hospital	Address
Husseini Medical Centre	81381-3-32
Khalidi Maternity	Amman 44281-4
Akch Medical Centre	Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Malhas, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shamsi	64171-4
University Hospital	84541-5
Price complaints	61176
Telephone:	
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	18
Repair service	11

#### GENERAL

Service	Number
Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel complaints	66412
Price complaints	61176
Telephone:	
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	18
Repair service	11

#### MARKET PRICES

Commodity	Price
Upper/lower price in lbs per kg	
Apple (American)	450 / 400
Apple (Double Red)	500 / 450
Apple (Golden)	280 / 200
Apple (Local)	280 / 200
Apple (Starline)	280 / 200
Apricot (Local)	230 / 200
Banana	260 / 200
Banana (Mekdammar)	225 / 180
Beans	240 / 200
Beans (string)	240 / 200
Broad Beans	170 / 140
Cabbage	110 / 80
Carrot	110 / 90
Cauliflower (white)	160 / 120
Cherries	350 / 300
Cucumber (large)	180 / 150
Cucumber (small)	260 / 200
Eggplant (small)	130 / 100
Figs	170 / 120
Garlic	500 / 400
Grapes	260 / 200
Grape leaves	300 / 250
Hot Green Pepper	240 / 200
Lemon	240 / 200
Melons	80 / 60
Marrows (large)	180 / 150
Marrows (small)	260 / 200
Melon	180 / 150
Onion (dry)	120 / 100
Onion (dry)	120 / 100
Peas	100 / 100
Peas (Local)	380 / 200
Peas (Lebanese)	400 / 350
Potatoes	220 / 180
Potatoes (imported)	120 / 100
Radish	150 / 120
Red Chilies	500 / 400
Sage	450 / 380
Sweet Pepper	240 / 200
Tomatoes	130 / 90
Water Melon	140 / 100
Water Melon (striped)	150 / 120



# How safe is our drinking water?

Because Jordan's water resources are scarce, the country has to cope with a number of other, perhaps more serious, problems. *Samira Kawar reports*

**AMMAN**—In a country like Jordan, where water resources are relatively scarce and increased demand for domestic consumption, industrialisation and irrigation are obvious, the issue of guarding precious water resources against pollution takes on special significance.

Much has been said and written lately on the issue of how to best exploit Jordan's water resources and spare them from the evils of pollution, the inevitable hazard that accompanies urbanisation and industrialisation.

The Amman-Zarqa area is the most industrialised and densely populated in the country, so the issue of possible pollution of drinking water and irrigation resources there naturally takes on greater significance than in more rural areas, such as Ajloun in the north.

## Academic research

Following a meeting with Health Minister Zuhair Malhas towards the end of last April, Amman Mayor Issam Ajlouni, whose senior aides also attended the meeting, declared that "the Amman water supply is healthy and fit for human consumption." He said that tests are carried out "by the hour" in certain pumping stations to ensure against pollution and expressed the view that "most pollution problems are caused by the fact that people do not clean their water tanks properly." Can such a statement be backed up by solid facts? That is what the Jordan Times attempted to investigate.

## Diverse authorities

The official bodies involved include among others the Water Supply Corporation (WSC), the Amman Water and Sewage Authority (AWSA), the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), the Ministry of Health, the Royal Scientific Society and recently, the Directorate of Specifications and Standards.

## The sources

Where is the water we use for domestic consumption in Amman supplied from in the first place?

About 60 per cent of Amman's water supply (1500-2000 cubic metres per hour) is pumped from several wells to the east, north and south of Amman, according to AWSA Director Mohammad S. Kilani.

From Jan. 1, 1982, pumping operations from the southern pools in Azraq were discontinued because of evidence that the pools are drying up as a result of pumping away their water to Amman at rates that did not allow for adequate replenishment. Instead, 10 new wells were drilled in northern Azraq, and it is these wells which now supply Amman with at least 40 per cent of its water consumption.

## Irk some point

One of the biggest bones of contention regarding Amman's water supply is the pumping of water from the northern wells in Azraq. Some geologists and scientific academicians strongly feel that although the allocation of some 8 million cubic metres of water from Azraq per year for pumping to Amman is not unjustifiable, not enough is known about the exact quantity of replenishable water in Azraq so far. They claim that the decision to withdraw water from the newly drilled northern wells in Azraq may prove to be even more hazardous than pumping water from the southern pools.

The reasoning behind these claims stems from the fact that the ground water in northern Azraq actually supplies the southern pools with fresh water. The water in southern pools has already deteriorated to intolerable salinity levels and the level of the ground water underneath the pools is said to have dropped by one metre. It is feared that pumping water from the northern wells will decrease the amount of fresh water supplying the already depleted southern pools. Furthermore salty intrusions from lower layers may affect the northern ground water supplies as a result of pumping away water in large quantities. This will not only further raise the already high salinity in the southern pools, but will also cause the ground water in northern Azraq to become saline as well.

## Other views

But officials at the AWSA and

NRA have a different view of the matter.

AWSA's Mr. Kilani expressed the opinion that the measure to stop pumping water from the southern pools in Azraq and tap the ground water in northern Azraq would help avert the drying up of the southern pools. Experts, he said, have not yet agreed on the amount of water that can safely be withdrawn and replenished as far as the northern ground water supplies in Azraq are concerned. Most, however, agree that 8 to 10 million cubic metres per year is the safe upper limit for water that can be pumped out through the newly drilled wells and replenished, he added.

NRA specialists however, claim that studies carried out on the Azraq water bed indicate that a maximum of 12 million cubic metres per year can be pumped away from Azraq's northern ground waters without increasing salinity in any way. Thus, say NRA specialists, in addition to water that can be flushed out from the surface springs at an average annual rate of 14 million cubic metres.

NRA specialists pointed out that when 1,000 cubic metres of water per hour are pumped from the northern ground water reserves, the yearly amount of water withdrawn reaches about 8.7 million cubic metres. Added to this amount are the needs of the public and private sector in and around Azraq, estimated at 3 million cubic metres per year, bringing the maximum total amount of water pumped away from the northern Azraq ground water reserves to 11.7 million cubic metres per year—i.e. 0.3 million cubic metres less than the maximum amount of water that can safely be withdrawn, according to the above NRA calculation. This calculation, however, is based on the assumption that water is pumped out from the northern Azraq wells at a rate of 1000 cubic metres per hour throughout the year, when in fact this rate goes up to 2000 cubic metres per hour during the hottest months in summer. The possibility of exceeding the 12 million cubic metre limit therefore seems to be a valid assumption.

The salinity of water is usually measured by determining the rate of total dissolved solids in the water body in question and its electric conductivity. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is an umbrella term that includes such materials as sodium chloride, calcium salts, bicarbonates and sulphates; all dissolved in the water in the form of invisible minute particles.

Although salinity in water does not constitute a serious health hazard, it causes taste problems and a deterioration in the quality of water in general. It can also cause clogging and erosion of the pipes bearing the water from the pumping destination to consumers.

The maximum upper limit of TDS allowed by the WHO for long term intake of water is 1000 parts per million (ppm). However, the desirable (WHO) level of TDS in drinking water is 600 ppm.

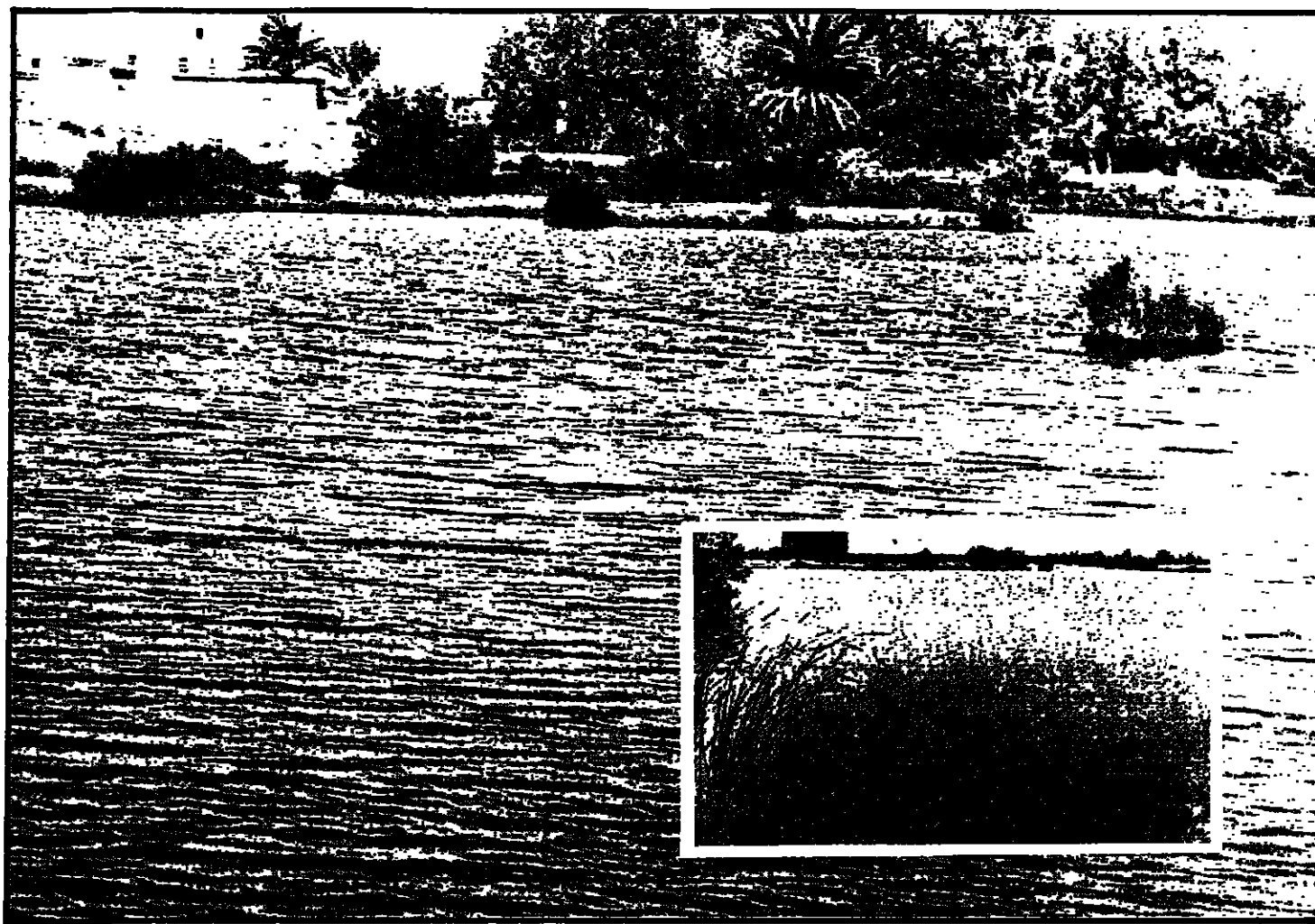
It is an already established fact that the southern pools in Azraq have a TDS level of 950 ppm to 1000 ppm. The northern pools have a TDS rate of 250 ppm. At this stage, but some researchers feel that as more water is pumped away and not fully replenished salinity migration and salty intrusions will cause the TDS readings to rise well above WHO desirable and even acceptable levels.

Given that water used for domestic consumption in Amman has a TDS of 500 to 600 ppm, worried scientists point out that an average increase of 1,350 ppm in TDS, will occur following domestic consumption as a result of using water from Azraq. Sewage water entering the Ain Ghazal Treatment Plant will, according to these claims, have 1,900 ppm of TDS, which unlike the organic waste in the effluent, are not removed during treatment at the plant. Once this water leaves the Ain Ghazal Treatment Plant, it joins the course of the Zarqa River and eventually joins the waters in the catchment area of the King Talal Dam for use in irrigation.

Those who hold that the water from Azraq will exceed WHO acceptable standards for salinity claim that if this water is over-exploited for domestic usage in Amman, it will eventually increase the salinity of the water collecting in the King Talal catchment area by 300 ppm, at least and lower agricultural productivity in areas irrigated by this water by 30 per cent of its present value.

## Salinity debate

But NRA, basing its confidence



Pumping operations from the old pools of Azraq were stopped because too much pumping was giving them no time to replenish.

on its own calculations and tests regarding the way in which Azraq water reserves are to be exploited, is sure that the increase in the amount of water from Azraq being pumped to Amman will not have "a significant or negative effect on the waters behind the King Talal Dam, on water used for irrigation in the Ghor and on agricultural productivity." But those who contend that drinking water is too saline in Amman as a result of drawing water from Azraq are not very convinced.

But Mr. Kilani strongly denies such claims. "There is no discrimination whatsoever between one area and another in Amman in the process of pumping water for domestic consumption," he told the Jordan Times. He went on to explain that the water supplied from Azraq and the wells around Amman is transferred to several pumping stations, where it is mixed, and then pumped to other parts of Amman. He stressed that water at these pumping stations is mixed and pumped homogeneously to all parts of the city alike. One main water pool and pumping station is located at Ain Ghazal; another, in Jabal Al Taj, and a third in Ras Al Ain. He also pointed out that the slight turbidity in drinking water which people ascribe to salinity is actually due to the fact that water is chlorinated as a precaution against vibrio cholerae and other pathogenic organisms. Ever since the cholera outbreak last year, Amman's water supply has been chlorinated at a level of 2 ppm at the pumping stations. This level drops down to 1/2 ppm at the termination of the water supply network, but this level is still high enough to be detected by consumers and mistaken for salinity, Mr. Kilani said.

Mr. Kilani pointed out that AWSA and NRA are the two official bodies responsible for monitoring the salinity of drinking water in Amman. He pointed out that WHO standards for acceptable salinities in drinking water range from 350 ppm to 650 ppm, and said that tests showed that the water used by people throughout Amman has a salinity of "less than 500 ppm." He also said that salinity in water changes very slowly and that it only increases in product periods.

The question of salinity in the drinking water of Zarqa can not, however, be so easily dismissed. Some scientists and hydrologists believe that salinity in the Zarqa drinking water supply reaches over 1,000 ppm at times. This they ascribe to over-exploitation of the water resources around Zarqa. Zarqa draws its water supply from an area that is around Zarqa itself. The over-exploitation is due to Zarqa's ever increasing demands coupled with the pumping of large

amounts of water used for irrigation in the Dilel area. The result has been an overdraw of water supplies pumped out from the area's ground water reserves and a concomitant increase in the salinity of the upper and lower water aquifers.

NRA specialists ascribe the increase in the amount of dissolved salts in the Zarqa water supply to the chemical composition of the water itself and of the rocks surrounding these water deposits. They suggest that salin-

are necessary in drinking water in extremely minute amounts. The WHO has specified the desired level for each of these trace elements in drinking water as well as the maximum acceptable levels. When these maximum acceptable levels are exceeded, toxic effects, which are highly hazardous to health, result.

Trace elements are unique because they are non-degradable. If they are redistributed in a way that allows them to reach the human being through the food

resources by seepage.

The many factories along the river course also used to cause the presence of organic as well as inorganic pollutants in the river waters. Whether or not this is still one case is questionable. Defence Regulation 202 issued in July 1980 made it obligatory for all factories along the Zarqa-Amman river to install their own treatment plants and forbade them to discharge their industrial waste materials and waters into the river before having treated them first. But it is still not clear whether any or all of these factories have finished installing their treatment plants, whether these treatment plants are of satisfactory standard and whether they have actually begun operating regularly.

It is also not clear which official body is responsible for keeping an eye on the operation of these factory treatment plants. The Royal Scientific Society, the Ministry of Health and AWSA all seem to be involved. It is also not clear how often these factory treatment plants are visited by inspectors. NRA specialists say that the Defence Regulation 202 "was supposed to go into effect at the beginning of 1981." NRA considers that the task of overseeing the implementation of Defence Regulation 202 falls to the Directorate of Specifications and Measurements, which originally issued specifications for the composition of waste water. NRA specialists feel that it also falls upon them to cooperate with the directorate in monitoring industrial waste waters as part of its larger task of monitoring the quality of water resources and grades of pollution.

A serious of preliminary tests carried out by geologists and chemists over the past two years on samples drawn from the surface and ground waters in the Amman area had the purpose of trying to determine whether or not pollutants from the Zarqa-Amman river were actually intruding into surrounding surface and ground water reserves. Although the results were by no means final and conclusive, they serve, as they were meant to as useful indicators, warnings and food for very serious thought in relation to the adoption of stricter measures to prevent the pollution of the country's water resources.

According to these results, water resources in the Amman area in general classified as lightly to heavily polluted, had an alkaline PH and high concentrations of chloride and sulphates. Another series of tests proved that surface water samples had a very high level of total dissolved solids and levels of organic and inorganic pollutants often exceeded WHO acceptable standards. This was particularly so around factories and pollution decreases in waters further away

from factories. Ground water samples in general, remained within acceptable limits of organic as well as inorganic pollutants, but showed signs of beginning to get increasingly affected by pollution in surface waters.

For example, WHO standards specify that mercury concentrations should not exceed one part per billion (p.p.b.). Mercury levels in samples taken from the Zarqa river ranged between 0.4 p.p.b. and 5.6 p.p.b. near a certain factory. Lead, which comes from liquid battery, car fuel and paper factories, was found to be present in surface waters in concentrations exceeding the WHO acceptable standard of 50 p.p.b. and reached 80 p.p.b. in some cases. The level of chromium has reached highest WHO desirable levels in surface waters. Excess chromium intake is thought to be a contributing factor to the development of malignant growths in the respiratory tract. It is present in the waste waters of factories manufacturing dyes and ink and wastes and is also discharged by power plants. Cadmium and nickel levels in the surface waters tested exceeded WHO upper limits. In ground water samples tested, iron, nickel and lead approached or exceeded acceptable WHO levels.

Ground and surface waters were also tested by the same academicians for organic pollutants. One very general indicator of organic pollution is the presence of phenolic compounds. They occur mainly in domestic waste water, and in petroleum, plastic and tanning industrial waste waters. The limiting amount of phenols in drinking water according to WHO standards is between one and two microgrammes per litre.

All surface water samples tested showed phenol levels in excess of WHO standards, reaching as high as 23 microgrammes per litre in some samples.

An analysis of 21 ground water samples revealed an average level of 1.9 microgrammes of phenolic compounds, but also revealed that ground water resources may be in danger of exceeding acceptable WHO standards.

Another indicator of organic pollution in water is its chemical oxygen demand (COD), which is determined by the level of organic matter in the water. The upper WHO limit for COD in drinking water is 10 milligrammes per litre. The EEC countries have a considerably higher standard allowing for 30 milligrammes per litre as an absolute maximum for the level of COD in drinking water.

The level of COD is indicative of the presence of non-biologically or chemically degradable organic compounds discharged by pesticide, insecticide and plastic industries. Some of these organic compounds are aromatic, chlorinated hydrocarbons, and happen to be known carcinogens. One such category of carcinogenic aromatic hydrocarbons are the Vinyl compounds, discharged by the plastic industries. It is important, however, to stress that high COD levels are an indication of the possible presence of such carcinogenic compounds, and that more specific chemical tests are needed to definitely establish their presence.

COD levels in the surface waters tested definitely exceeded both WHO and EEC standards, attaining levels ranging between 11 and 700 milligrammes per litre, and average of 250 milligrammes per litre.

In ground water samples tested, COD levels ranged between 0.5 milligrammes per litre (the detection limit) and, in one exceptional case, 250 milligrammes per litre, bringing the average COD levels to 50 milligrammes per litre—also in excess of both WHO and EEC standards.

But NRA specialists cautioned that the distinction must be clearly made between waste waters and between water that is used for domestic consumption and other purposes such as agriculture. They pointed out that it was natural for waste water that contains untreated industrial pollutants to contain these pollutants in levels as high, if not higher, than those mentioned in the tests carried out by academicians. As for water resources used for drinking and domestic consumption, they are still free of these organic and inorganic pollutants, NRA specialists stressed. Certain pollutants such as zinc and iron had been detected in one well in Hashemiyeh (near Mafrag) near a pipe factory, they pointed out. Zinc had been detected at a concentration of 5.3 p.p.m. and iron at a concentration of 2.1 p.p.m. They further pointed out that mercury present in sur-

face waters had been coming from only one specific factory, that the problem had been tackled and that NRA has no evidence of the presence of mercury in other ground water resources. NRA did not provide any other figures for levels of trace elements in surface and ground water resources, but NRA specialists pointed out that in addition to "monitoring the quality of water and levels of pollution throughout the country," NRA is carrying out a study that will complement one carried out in 1973.

The study will deal with all water resources and sources of pollution in the Amman-Zarqa water basin. NRA expressed willingness to supply the Jordan Times with a copy of the report that will be written when this study is concluded. The report will indicate levels of all trace elements present in water resources in the Amman-Zarqa water basin, NRA officials said.

Regarding organic pollutants and COD levels in the Amman-Zarqa river, NRA officials said it was only natural that waste waters flowing through the river bed should have a high COD level. However, wells in the shallow aquifer, which had mostly been licensed for use in irrigation in the first place, had COD levels no higher than 30 milligrammes per litre. Nitrates, which are an indication of sewage intrusion, were present at levels of 120 p.p.m., they added.

As for wells in the deep aquifer, which include those used by AWSA for supplying Amman with drinking water, NRA specialists stressed that "they are free of organic pollutants" and COD levels in those wells are almost too low to be detected. They said that a COD level of 250 milligrammes per one litre, as detected in one test sample by a university chemist, was totally incorrect. The highest level for COD in ground water resources was 10 milligrammes per litre, NRA officials stressed.

But scientists and researchers who warn that pollution of our water resources is a grave threat, are not prepared to accept the logic that considers surface waters and ground waters (shallow aquifers and deep aquifers) in separate categories. They stress that infiltration of pollutants, particularly organic pollutants, from surface waters to ground waters is always possible and to be expected in the long run if pollution of surface waters continues. They feel that it is necessary to take immediate and stringent measures to further control water pollution from increasing in surface waters and spreading to ground water resources. They point out that it is possible to clean up polluted surface waters, but that once ground water resources become polluted, the damage is irreversible.

AWSA's Mr. Kilani's evaluation of the general water situation in Amman is that it is quite acceptable, but not "excellent". But he stressed that every new well is thoroughly tested by NRA before its fitness for domestic consumption is determined. No well is ever used for pumping water for drinking purposes if the tests do not conclusively prove it fit, he emphasised.

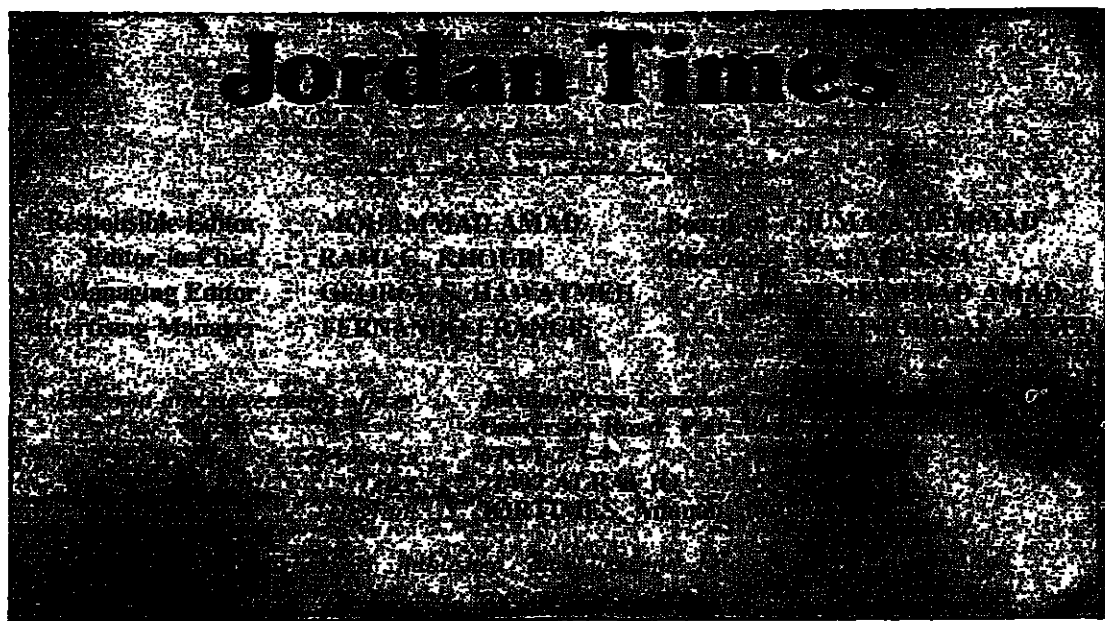
NRA officials said that they carry out periodic tests on water resources regularly. The frequency of these tests varies from one water resource to another. Water resources that are in danger of pollution are tested "once a month, twice a month or once a week." Water resources farther away from polluting effects are tested "less frequently".

Mr. Kilani pointed out that in a country like Jordan, where water resources are very limited and precious, one has to make use of available resources as best as possible and be satisfied with an acceptable situation, rather than rejecting use of available resources and aiming for an unrealistic ideal situation.

He pointed out that one way to solve Jordan's water problems that is being considered is to pump water over all the way from the Euphrates river in Iraq.

Since these statements were made, however, a new bright outlook has suddenly blossomed, promising an end to Jordan's water problems for years to come. Water gushed forth from a newly discovered artesian well in the northern area of Al-Mukhayyib. It seems that this new well is the biggest artesian well in the world. It is capable of supplying 9,000 cubic metres an hour (75 million cubic metres per year). Laboratory tests have proved that the water from this well is fit for domestic consumption and irrigation.





## This is the right moment

IN ISRAEL, internal opposition to Prime Minister Begin's policies in Lebanon looks more subdued today than at any time since (Defence Minister) Sharon's army reached the southern outskirts of Beirut. To an optimistic (perhaps pro-Arab) observer, this can perhaps be easily explained: Israel now needs all the strength it can muster, not only to defend itself against a hostile world but also to get out of its own predicament in Lebanon.

It is not at all true that, with all its military might, Israel can storm and conquer West Beirut. Not that — with much more bombs and rockets — it cannot destroy what is left of the city; but simply that the Israeli army needs much greater strength than that it deployed for Sunday's 14-hour operation to do it.

If it took Israel that long and cost that much to advance 1,200 metres along the western border of Beirut airport and 200 metres in the east (by Israeli estimates), it is not difficult to imagine what it would take to reach Beirut Port from the south — political climate permitting, of course.

But Israel's greatest dilemma right now is its standing in the United States. An optimistic (perhaps pro-Arab) observer would think the Reagan administration has finally come to grips with understanding the Arab point of view and that secretaries Shultz and Weinberger are seizing this opportunity to restrain Israel. If this is the case, even a subdued Israeli internal opposition would not be enough to help Begin's cause.

The United States may not think it appropriate to humiliate its "strategic ally" and push it into a political defeat. America on the other hand may think that, even if desirable, pressure against Begin and Sharon will backfire at this stage. From a neutral point of view, the U.S. is as much in an unenviable position as Israel itself. There is no doubt, however, that America's best option, if it is really sincere in wanting to find a permanent solution to the Middle East problem, is to make Israel listen to the voice of reason — at least once. This in all probabilities is the right moment.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: One day, the U.S. will understand

Israel's attempt to storm Beirut on Sunday ended in failure. Its 180,000 shells which poured on the city in 14 hours did not succeed in dislodging the fighters from their positions.

Israel said it wanted the attack to help Philip Habib in his efforts to pressure the Palestinians to leave the Lebanese capital but it really aimed at completely destroying the Palestinian armed struggle.

When the bombs were pouring on Beirut, Israel's Defence Minister Ariel Sharon was talking in an American television interview about a new Israeli map of the Middle East region. This clearly indicates that the American-Israeli conspiracy to break the Arab will and impose foreign hegemony on the region is in a race against time.

Another point worth noting is Saudi Arabia's warning to America that it should bring about an immediate ceasefire. Saudi sources said that the warning implied a threat to American interests. This means that it was the threat to these interests that prompted America to stop the fighting.

Well then, why can't the Arabs come to a

unanimous agreement vis-a-vis these American interests? And why can't the Arabs take practical steps to check U.S. involvement in a war against the Arab Nation and thus abort the American-Israeli conspiracy?

Israel seeks to destroy the armed struggle which proved successful against the U.S. in Vietnam, in Nazi-ruled Europe and now in Lebanon. But, with a few thousand fighters repelling multitudes of enemy forces, we believe that this principle will survive and Israel's attempts will fail. Once again we tell these lazy Arabs who shirk their responsibilities that events are moving fast and Beirut is a symbol of all other Arab cities and capitals. What is happening there is a prelude to destroy the Arab character and Arab capitals. The American-Israeli conspiracy has imposed the battle on the Arabs and therefore they have no alternative but to fight and repel the aggression. The time will come when the U.S. will realise the dimension of its folly by colluding with the Zionists against the Arab countries which had been safeguarding and protecting American interests.

### Al Dustour: In contradiction with today's spirit

Many of the world's intellectuals, including Jews, warned the world as early as the beginning of this century that the Zionist idea bears the seeds of racism, and said that a Zionist state would be a source of danger not only to the Arabs but also to the Jews and the world at large.

In total contradiction with the spirit of the age, the world Zionist movement embarked on implementing its horrible and wicked plans claiming that it would introduce Western civilisation to the Middle East region and asking the world's help for reuniting displaced and homeless Jews who, it was claimed, had suffered from Hitler's persecution and anti-Semitism.

In their endeavour to achieve their goals the Zionists have ever since been assisted and supported by the most influential imperialist power:

the United States. At the time of the creation of the U.S. has not only been placing its political, military and financial resources at the disposal of the Zionists but has also been justifying the Zionists' ugliest crimes and massacres against the Arabs.

Today, we witness another act of the tragedy against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples with Israel pouring an average of 200,000 shells a day on Beirut. Who bears the responsibility, Israel or America? It is of course the United States. Why then should the Arabs remain silent? Why do they open their countries wide for the American? Why don't they deal with the U.S. as an enemy which should be driven out of the Arab World and treated with hostility in every respect and everywhere?

## JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

# Towards more business-government dialogue

By Dr. Zaki Ayoubi

THE DEVELOPMENT of Jordanian industry in the next two decades, must be guided by a long term and well articulated industrial policy. It is asserted that for such a policy to be formulated, a sustained and sophisticated dialogue has to develop between government, industry and labour.

The business-government exchange of views and ideas has been intermittent and has suffered from lack of follow-up. But the basis of a dialogue was established. The year 1980 was the last time that conferences were held in which private sector representatives met with governmental officials at the highest level. One meeting was held in May 1980 in which private sector representatives met with the late Prime Minister Mr. Abdul Hameed Sharaf, and ministers of Finance, Supply and Industry and Commerce, along with other ranking governmental officials. Another conference was held in September 1980, in which the role of the private sector in the current Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) was discussed. The conference was chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. It was also attended by key ministers

and officials. Both meetings, hosted by the Chamber of Industry, were helpful in evolving an agenda that reflected the respective concerns of both the private sector and government. Both meetings revealed the crucial importance of developing a dialogue, the aim of which would be the national interest in developing a growing, healthy and competitive industrial sector.

The government indicated a number of key concerns in the May 1980 meeting:

1. The increase of production levels in both industry and agriculture.
2. The generation of employment opportunities that can utilise the graduates of schools, colleges and universities.
3. The use of modern technology methods.
4. The inducement of lower cost of living and reduction of high profit margins.
5. The allocation of more financial facilities for productive projects.
6. The attraction of funds to be invested in Jordan.
7. The encouragement of savings and the channelling of savings to production.

8. The participation of the banking sector in the activities of construction sector.
9. The encouragement of business to enrich public life, i.e. expansion of the social responsibility of business.

The meeting in September 1980 generated several working groups. These groups produced a number of papers of various issues related to the role of the private sector in the Five-Year Economic Plan. These papers proposed several of the concerns of the private sector:

1. The unfair competition between imported and locally produced products whereby the selling price of many local products is controlled by government while the price of similar imported products is not.
2. Several concerns regarding the policy of taxation and customs.
3. The severe competition between imported products and similar products produced in Jordan.
4. The high cost of energy, water and land for industrial use.
5. The negative effects of the

immigration of skilled manpower.

6. The low level of productivity.
7. The difficulties arising from an irregular transportation system especially as it is related to exporting of goods.
8. The need for stable rules and regulations relevant to industry in order not to undermine the basis of feasibility upon which industries are established.

Several proposals were made to deal with each of the above concerns. It can be suggested that the above points reflect the macro economic concerns of the government. The business sector is concerned more with operational problems. This reflects in a way the views of economists on the governmental side and managers on the business side. Both of the agendas are valid and important. However, the following elements have been missing:

1. A dialogue was initiated but no follow-up occurred. Channels have to be established for regular meetings and discussions. Circumstances do change, new

ideas can develop, priorities have to be established. All this cannot be done in an on-off basis.

2. Further efforts in the dialogue have to be preceded and accompanied by research into the relevant issues. A dialogue does not mean conversation. The discussions have to be serious and sophisticated in order to reach results. This might require the attraction into the dialogue a group that is mostly out of the national debate: the academicians.

3. In order to bring the dialogue into focus, we have to spend a lot of effort on deciding what industrial capability do we want to be excellent at in the following two decades. What should be our industrial niche? What products can we specialise in? For it is the answer to these questions that will bring coherence and rationale to our efforts. The year 1980 saw the seeds of a dialogue between government and business. The strength and quality of our industry in the year 2000 will be greatly affected by the strength and quality of our collective efforts now.

## Lebanon could turn out to be Israel's Vietnam

Following is the complete July 21 New York Times article by Hedrick Smith in Washington titled "In Congress, the invasion has erased Israel's almost automatic support."

After six weeks of war in Lebanon, Israel's support in Congress has been significantly eroded to what some members describe as its lowest point. But in their view it has not reached the stage where substantial numbers would oppose further American aid to Israel.

In more than a score of interviews, both Republicans and Democrats in Congress warned that an Israeli assault on West Beirut could bring a change in support for Israel and lead to moves for legislative retribution.

Already, both critics and long-time supporters of Israel talk freely of "a wave of revulsion" caused by pictures of civilian casualties in Lebanon and of a shift in the almost automatic support Israel has enjoyed in Congress. They say there is frustration at the use of American arms by an ally that feels unrestrained in taking actions that jeopardise United States interests in the Middle East.

### Directed at persons

Both in Congress and in the Reagan administration, the frustration is directed at Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. Leading members of Congress repeatedly draw a distinction between their support for Israel and disagreement with Mr. Begin's policies.

The administration has been careful to mute its irritation with the Begin government. But senior officials say President Reagan and his aides have been particularly chagrined in recent days over the Israeli effort to cut off water, power, food and the movement of the Red Cross officials into West Beirut, all widely reported on

television and in the press.

"It could turn out to be, if it continues this way, Israel's Vietnam," said Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, the chairman of the senate foreign relations committee.

Representative William S. Broomfield, Republican of Michigan, the ranking Republican on the house foreign affairs committee, said: "We're going to have some real problems on future legislation unless there is a clarification on the use of American arms. Israel is going to have a lot of work to do to restore the support they have had. It has been severely affected. For the first time we are getting letters saying, 'why don't we do something?'"

Some members of Congress, including steady backers of Israel, say the mood of displeasure with Israel is already sufficient for a sizable group to endorse a cut off in shipments of cluster bombs to Israel, because their use is controversial in combat where there are heavy civilian casualties.

### Vehicle for reprimand

"If there were a vote on that, it's the kind of thing that could carry," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat who has consistently backed Israel. "It provides a vehicle for a reprimand. That would satisfy those who are critical of Israel without significantly altering our basic relationship."

Others, like Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Delaware Democrat and an outspoken supporter of Israel, have privately warned Ambassador Moshe Arens that Israel will face difficulties in sustaining its previously unassailable and largely uncritical support for

high levels of economic and military aid.

No aid programme for Israel is due for a congressional vote until late fall, probably after the November elections. Congressional leaders consider foreign aid generally too unpopular to bring to a vote before the election. The prevailing view is that a vote on aid to Israel toward the end of the year will be affected more by later developments than by current critical mood.

"The Israelis have made some serious mistakes as it affects their relations with us and the West," said Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat who has been one of Israel's staunchest supporters. "But the final judgment will only come when one knows what the final results will be in Lebanon."

Other backers of Israel, like Senator Dodd and Representative Jonathan B. Bingham, Democrat of New York, contend that the current displeasure with Israel amounts more to "rhetorical criticism" than any substantive shift of support.

But Senator Jackson and others, like Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, suggest that deeper damage may have been done. They cite accumulating displeasure in Congress that Prime Minister Begin has undertaken a series of actions that many regard as offensive use of American weapons supplied for defensive purposes, without apparent regard to the effect of American links to the Arab World. They mentioned Israeli air attacks on an Iraqi nuclear reactor and on Palestinian areas around Beirut last year as well as the invasion of Lebanon.

### Aid not passed

Before the Israelis moved into Lebanon on June 6, the House foreign affairs committee

approved the administration's request for \$1.7 billion in military aid and \$785 million in economic aid for Israel in 1983, and the urging of Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, the senate foreign relations committee increased the economic aid level to \$910 million. But Mr. Cranston's aides estimate that the \$125 million aid increase would not pass the committee today.

Ambassador Arens said many of Israel's traditional supporters remained unshaken by recent events, citing conversations with such Democratic senators as Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Gary Hart of Colorado, Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio and Carl Levin of Michigan, and Republicans like Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota and Steven D. Symms of Idaho.

But few of them have spoken out on Israel's behalf, either during floor debate or during the recent confirmation hearings of Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

While careful to reassert American commitments to Israel and its security, Mr. Shultz was unusually outspoken in criticising the Begin government's policy of establishing settlements in the West Bank and removing elected Arab mayors there and in the Gaza Strip. Moreover, he commented pointedly on the civilian casualties in Lebanon, saying, "we cannot accept the loss of life brought home to us every day on our television screens."

In the midst of diplomatic negotiations with the Begin government, the Reagan administration has kept its frustrations private. Except for a current holdup of a shipment of cluster-type artillery shells for Israel, the administration is allowing American economic and military aid to Israel to continue. Since the Lebanese

hostilities began, however, the White House has delayed formal notification to Congress of a new order of F-16 fighter-bombers, due in 1983.

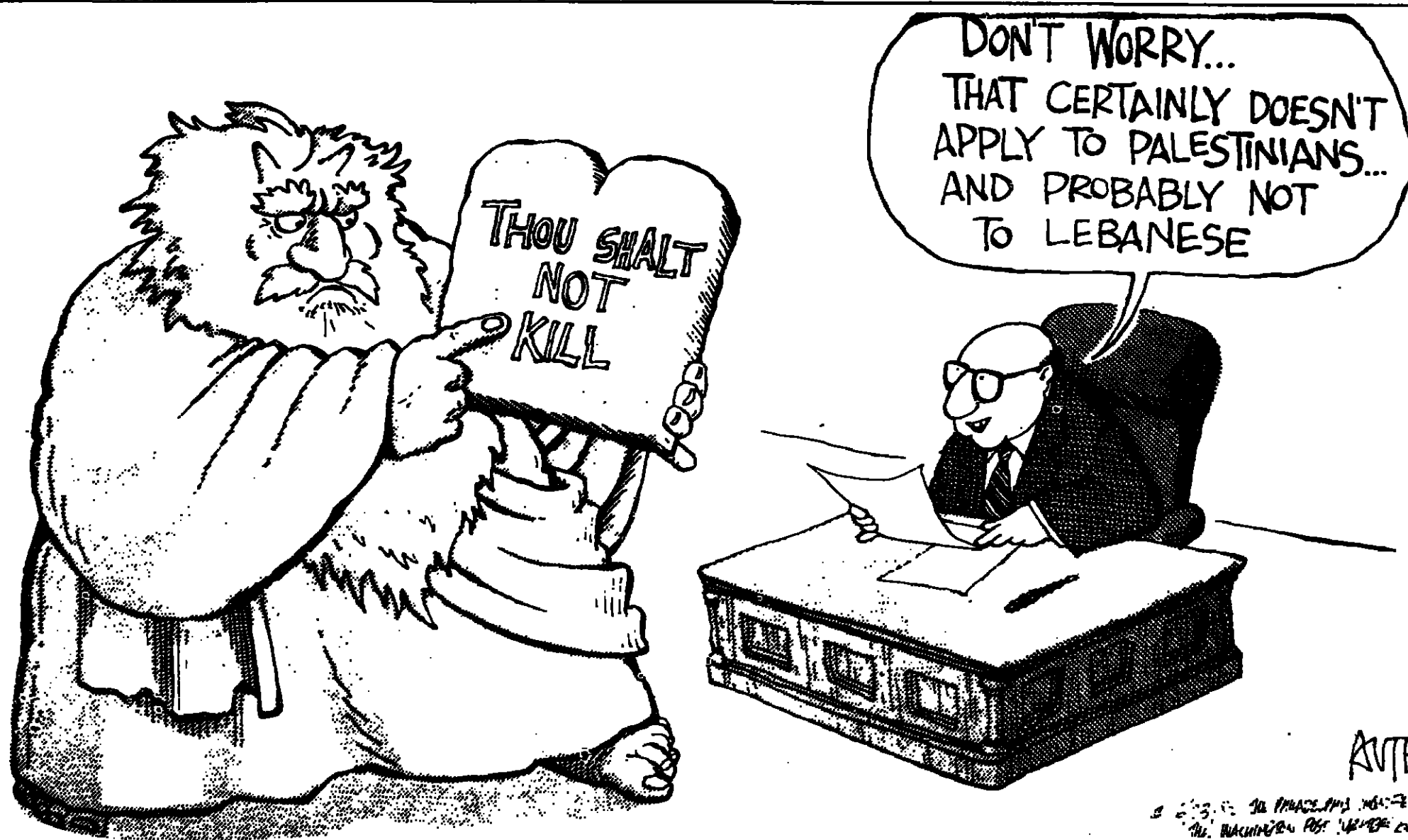
### Love affair with Meir

Sharp criticism of the Begin government has become increasingly common in Congress. "The love affair with Israel from the time of Golda Meir is gone because of Begin," said Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts. How can I be concerned about human rights in El Salvador and the Soviet Union and not speak out on Lebanon?"

In the months ahead, Israel could find its military aid challenged because of its prowess in Lebanon. Representative Mickey Leland, a Texas Democrat, said he had come back from Lebanon feeling that Israel's military supremacy was so unchallengeable that future military aid should be subject to "closer scrutiny" on the ground that it might not be needed to preserve Israel's military superiority over the Arabs.

Eight other representatives, led by Mary Rose Oakar, an Ohio Democrat of Syrian descent, and Nick J. Rahall, a West Virginia Democrat of Lebanese descent, have introduced a resolution calling for a halt in all American military aid to the Middle East if it is determined that American equipment is being used for aggressive purposes.

"By killing Lebanese, the Israelis have given other parts of the Middle East a voice," said Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland. "I think when they crossed the Litani river and went beyond the PLO sanctuary in southern Lebanon into Lebanon proper, at that point the Israelis changed something in the atmosphere here."



By Michael Littlejohns  
Reuter

## India may break Chinese record as most populous nation

UNITED NATIONS — India may replace China as the most populous nation within 30 years if the current Indian trend continues and China achieves its goal of zero population growth, according to a new analysis.

The just-published international encyclopedia of population, which makes the projection, also notes that old people are among the world's fastest growing groups.

The authors, scholars assembled by Columbia University's Centre for Population and Family Health, say that by the year 2000 there will be 349 million persons

aged 65 or more in developing countries alone, 74 per cent above the 1980 totals.

China, which has held censuses since the 11th century B.C. and is now conducting another, is expected to report an even billion population later this year. The mid-1982 estimate of India's population was just over 711 million.

Dr. John Ross, the encyclopedia's editor-in-chief, said in an interview that if China's current low population growth rate held or was reduced and India's rate of two per cent continued, the

Indians would be ahead by the year 2010.

Addressing demographers and others at a U.N. meeting to launch the encyclopedia, which is published by MacMillan at \$125, Dr. Ross said that despite the recent easing of the global population growth rate, levels are still too high and concern for the over-all problem must remain.

Rafael Salas, head of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, told the same audience that population questions that were unpalatable or unmentionable in the U.N. system as recently as

1969 now ranked among the priorities in national development planning and were universally recognised.

Still, he said, some U.N. delegates needed to be educated on the subject.

The encyclopedia remarked on China's change of heart on birth control.

"The objectives for the future include popularising the one-child family as an ideal for all of China and limiting the size of the population to less than 1.2 billion by the year 2000," the authors of the China section said.

They add that there has been a marked change in China's official attitude towards science in General and the social sciences in particular since the downfall of the "Gang of four."

MacMillan published the encyclopedia in a project with Columbia University's medical college.

In the section on resources and population, Ronald Ridker of the World Bank and Elizabeth Cecelski of the International Labour Office conclude that while the average person in 1982 is better off than his parents or

grandparents were, there are severe problems with the distribution of these benefits.

There are more poor people, the poorest countries have benefited least and the gap between developed and developing nations has widened, the authors state.

Predicting that low-cost petroleum resources will last well beyond the year 2000, they observe that the principal danger is not the imminent exhaustion of supplies but increasing dependence on energy resources from a politically unstable region.

"During the next quarter to half century, the world will be faced with a series of transition problems requiring the substitution of one resource for another, in particular shifting from reliance on petroleum and natural gas to other fuels. In the process, some countries and groups within countries will be hurt, while others benefit, they said.

With uncertainties and risks mounting, the world may become an increasingly dangerous place.

They advocate restricting population growth in order to slow the speed with which many problems

must be solved and to reduce the ultimate global population that would have to be sustained once zero growth was reached.

"Each new human birth entails an additional packet of resource and environmental problems," the U.N. scientists observed.

The U.N. presides over the bulk of total population assistance to the developing world, which has grown 100 times in two decades to about 5500 million annually, 70 per cent of it for birth control programmes.

Asia and the Pacific region have received the largest shares of this aid. The United States is the principal donor, followed by Japan, Sweden, Norway and West Germany.

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## SPORTS

## E. German scores first record at World Swimming Championships

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (R) — East Germany's Petra Schneider surged to the first world record of the World Swimming Championships with an astonishing surge of power in the 400 metres individual medley.

The 19-year-old Olympic champion from Karlmarxstadt showed her speed right from the start—she was a body-length ahead by the 150-metre mark—to win the gold medal in 4:36.10 minutes, beating the world mark of 4:36.29 she set in Moscow in 1980.

The big surprise of the first day's racing Sunday was the split-second defeat of Rowdy Gaines, America's 200 metres freestyle world record-holder. He was pipped at the post by 18-year-old West German student Michael Gross who surged out of a perfect last turn to touch home eight-hundredths of a second ahead.

But a thrilling photo-finish win by Atlanta-born Steve Lundquist in the 100 metres breaststroke final went some way towards compensating U.S. disappointment. The 21-year-old world record-holder made up a fractional loss of speed in the turn to grab the gold from Canada's Victor Davis.

The other event of the day, the women's 100-metre freestyle went much as predicted with East

German powerhouse Birgit Meineke staving off a strong challenge from Annemarie Verstaappen of the Netherlands. Jill Sterkel of the U.S. took the bronze.

Schneider's performance had the packed stadium in Guayaquil, Ecuador, on its feet cheering her to the record. The neck-and-neck battle for the silver went almost unnoticed as defending world champion Tracy Caulkins of the U.S. was beaten by the other East German Kathleen Nord.

"I was pretty sure after 200 metres that I would win," Schneider told reporters afterwards. "I expected that Tracy would be a much tougher and much closer, and I was surprised that Kathleen beat her."

Caulkins, 19, who won five golds at the last championships in West Berlin four years ago, lost ground on the backstroke leg. "I'm really disappointed that I couldn't beat Nord for second, but there wasn't enough left on the freestyle," she said.

Gaines was clearly stunned by his defeat and slumped against the poolside for about a minute after the others competitors had left the water.

"He's devastated," said a close friend. "He came second four years ago. He didn't come here to come second."

## Langer retains West German Golf Open title

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Defending champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany beat Britain's Bill Longmuir in a play-off to retain the West German Open Golf title here Sunday.

Longmuir forced the play-off after firing an eagle three at the final hole to card a last round 68 and draw level with Langer on a nine-under-par total of 279.

Langer, who fired a final round 66 to equal the course record, then took the title and the \$2,500 mark (\$13,600) first prize with a par four at the first extra hole after Longmuir had driven into the rough and nestled behind a tree.

Ireland's Christy O'Connor Jr. who shared the overnight on 280 with Britain's Tony Jacklin, beaten by a shot by Langer last year in Hamburg, finishing fourth on 283 after a final round 70.

Two other Britons, Warren Humphreys and Mark Thomas, who shared the overnight lead

with Longmuir and O'Connor, both shot rounds of 74 to finish on 285 with Scotland's Bernard Gallacher, who carded a final round 70.

Langer began the final round by going out in a five-birdie 31 to catch O'Connor, who fired three birdies and an eagle in his 33.

The Irishman edged in front again with another birdie at the 11th but Langer rallied with a birdie four at the 14th and a par four at the 17th, where O'Connor pushed his approach wide of the green.

Longmuir, playing in the match behind, turned in 34 and kept the pressure on Langer, forcing the eagle from the German at the 503-metre 18th. The defending champion struck a massive drive and a five-iron to two metres.

Langer's win takes him into third place in the European money list with over \$37,000 (\$66,600).

## Tanvier of France defeats Skuherska of Czechoslovakia

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — Ninth-seeded Catherine Tanvier of France defeated Marcella Skuherska of Czechoslovakia, 6-5, 5-7, 6-1 in the opening round of the U.S. Open clay court tennis championships here Sunday.

Czechoslovak Renata Tomanova of Czechoslovakia, battling tendonitis in her right wrist, beat 18-year-old American Beth Herr 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Other results (U.S. unless stated):

Susie Maccaria beat Beth Norton 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

Bana Gilbert beat Kim Stein-

mets 6-2, 6-2.

Susan Rollinson (South Africa) beat Felicia Raschiatore 6-1, 6-1.

Pilar Vasquez beat Lele Forood 6-4, 6-2.

Kathleen Cummings beat Barbara Rossi (Italy) 6-3, 6-1.

Ann Hendrickson beat Iva Budarova (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4.

Kathy Henry beat Liliana Guisanni (Italy) 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.

Jennifer Mundel (South Africa) beat Anna-Marie Fernandez 6-3, 6-3.

Vicki Nelson beat Germani Chaco 7-6, 6-4.

## Lendl topples Clerc in semifinal of Grand Prix tournament

NORTH CONWAY, New Hampshire (R) — Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl toppled defending champion Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina 6-4, 2-6, 6-4 in the semifinals of the \$200,000 Grand Prix tennis tournament here Monday.

Lendl's final opponent will be Spaniard Jose Higuera who captured the last five games to beat Australian Peter McNamara 6-3, 6-1 in the other semifinal.

Lendl, who lost a memorable semifinal against Clerc here last year, appeared on the point of walking out of the match in the second set after being distracted by off-court noises.

## Foreign motorists rally through Peking

PEKING (R) — The first foreigners to motor overland to Peking since the Chinese communist takeover arrived here Sunday in a saloon car, three vans, a station wagon and a small truck.

They had accidentally run down three chickens, suffered 10 flat tyres but no major breakdowns and had been watched by big crowds sometimes extending several kilometres along the roadside, they said.

The drive—a test run for a planned car rally next spring covered huge areas of Chinese countryside where foreigners have not been seen since at least the communist victory in 1949.

Phil Taylor, Executive Director of the Hong Kong Automobile Association and an organiser of the rally, told journalists that after driving 3,300 km across China from Hong Kong, which they left on July 23, he was confident the rally would be a great success.

He said the only casualties on the test run, the three chickens, were clearly unused to the sight of cars on China's narrow and twisting roads.

Foreigners are normally banned from driving between Chinese cities, except from Peking to the port of Tianjin 150 km away.

Mr. Taylor said the Chinese government had cooperated in the test run his team had been accompanied by officials from each province who gave advice on local conditions.

One aim was to show the Chinese what a rally car looked like. Mr. Taylor said. The saloon, a right-hand drive Subaru, was covered with advertisements for Hong Kong firms and looked none the worse for wear after its long journey.

The rally would take much the same route, avoiding major cities, he added. The rally would probably be shorter and less arduous than the gruelling East Africa Safari, but Mr. Taylor added he was confident it would be an exciting event involving about 160 vehicles.

There would be speed stages on rugged empty roads while drivers would be expected to go at a moderate pace for the rest of the time to prevent accidents.

Mr. Taylor said the rally would take three days and three nights, including a compulsory overnight rest in the central city of Wuhan.

The Chinese had agreed to provide special 85 octane petrol from tankers placed about every 500 km, he added.

## Romanian breaks long jump world record

BUCHAREST (R) — Two Romanian athletes broke the world record for the women's long jump in rapid succession here Sunday night with Vali Ionescu setting a new best mark with a leap of 7.20 metres.

Ionescu's performance, at the Romanian national athletic championships, followed only a few minutes after Anisoara Cusmir had jumped 7.15 metres, surpassing the previous record of 7.09 metres held by Wilma Baradskene of the Soviet Union.

Ionescu, who turns 22 this month, set the new world record with her sixth jump against a headwind of 0.5 metres a second, officials said.

Cusmir, 20, had an assisting wind of 0.3 metres a second when

she bettered the previous world mark on her fifth leap.

Ionescu, who won bronze medals at this year's indoor European Athletic Championships at Milan and at the World University Games in Bucharest last year, said afterwards: "I am happy. It was difficult when Anisoara reached 7.15 metres, because I had only one attempt left. I think I made a perfect jump."

Cusmir said: "I thought the record was mine after that jump. Now I am looking for my revenge."

Doina Melinte clocked the world's best time this year for the women's 800 metres which she won in one minute 55.05 seconds, a new Romanian record.

## Botham's devastating bowling sweeps England to victory in first test against Pakistan

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — All-rounder Ian Botham, smarting from two batting failures, took his revenge on Pakistan Sunday with a devastating burst of bowling that swept England to a 113-run victory in the first cricket test here.

Pakistan, needing 313 to win the opening match of the three-test series, were fought for two wickets after Botham removed Mudassar Nazar and Mansoor Akhtar in the opening over of their second innings.

It was a stunning reverse from which the touring side were never likely to recover and they were all out shortly after tea for 199. Their captain Imran Khan was top

scorer with 65 but his innings was no more than a belligerent gesture in the closing stages of a match that had already slipped through Pakistan's grasp.

On the same Sunday a year ago, also at Birmingham's Edgbaston ground, Botham took five Australian wickets for one run in 28 balls to sweep England to a dramatic victory after they had apparently been left no escape route.

On this occasion Pakistan had a good, if not outstanding, chance of beating England for only the second time in 28 years but Botham's explosive early blow knocked the life out of them.

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The World News Magazine

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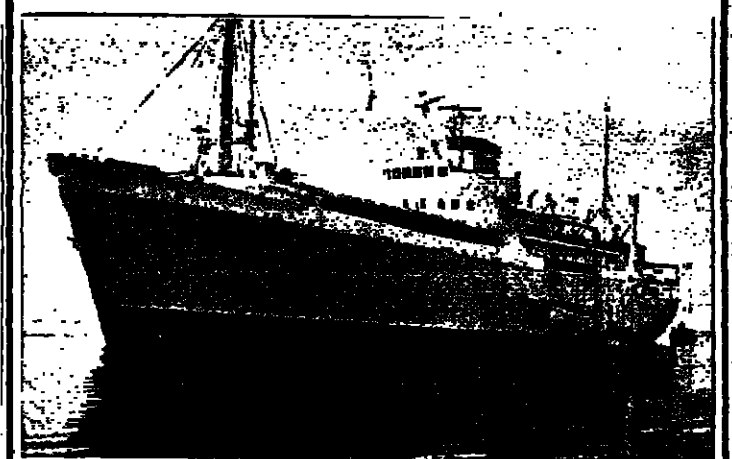
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## WORLD

# Loyal Kenyan troops control Nairobi after abortive coup

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan government troops appeared firmly in control of Nairobi Monday following an abortive attempt by dissident air force personnel to topple President Daniel arap Moi and his civilian government Sunday.

Scattered shooting continued in the capital Monday but diplomatic sources said many of an estimated 300 to 400 rebels at the centre of the abortive coup were now believed to be killed or rounded up.

Large parts of central Nairobi were almost deserted with shops and offices closed. Rare passers-by held up their hands and identity papers to avoid being mistaken for looters or rebels.

There was fierce shooting early Monday around the Hilton Hotel in the city centre when rebels, who apparently spent the night in a neighbouring building, fired on

security forces.

The hotel management said one Japanese tourist had been killed filming the clash from his hotel window and two other foreigners had been wounded.

Diplomatic sources said one foreign woman was killed by a misdirected mortar bomb elsewhere in the city but casualties among foreigners appeared light. There were no official details of casualties among the rebels, troops or looters.

Many of the Hilton's 350 guests were terrorised throughout Sunday by rebels with automatic rifles who invaded the hotel and by looters who ransacked ground floor shops.

The management said one young woman from the United States had been raped and three hotel staff were shot and wounded.

President Moi and his cabinet met Monday and decided that a 13-hour overnight curfew on Nairobi and Nanyuki district some 200 kilometres to the north would continue until further notice.

The government also announced the closure of the University of Nairobi and ordered students to return to their home areas.

Some students demonstrated in the streets in support of the rebels Sunday.

There were few details about the scope of the rebellion which the government said had been carried out by a small group, mostly air force personnel. Diplomats said they had probably been inspired by non-commissioned air force officers.

Some reports spoke of military trucks removing bodies but there were few precise details of casualties.

The government did however appeal for blood donors Monday.

Diplomatic sources said the rebels appear to have included junior air force officers and that there was only scant organisation in both the planning and execution of their attempted coup.

The core of the rebel forces was made up of air force combat troops trained to guard bases and other installations, the sources added.

The same sources said army units took control of air force installations at Embakasi and Eastleigh near Nairobi overnight. They were carrying out mopping-up operations at the air force base at Nanyuki early Monday, the sources added.

The curfew in Nairobi and Nanyuki comes into force at 6 p.m. (1500 GMT) and ends at 7 a.m. (0400 GMT).

## West Beirutis survey damage caused by the worst Israeli bombardment

BEIRUT (R) — The people of West Beirut emerged from their battered homes Monday to survey the destruction wrought by one of the worst bombardments their city has suffered in its violent history.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) says Israeli forces fired an estimated 185,000 shells at the besieged city and flew 200 bombing sorties during a 14-hour attack Sunday.

The worst destruction, as always in the present war, was around the Palestinian strongholds of the southern suburbs.

But in this bombardment, areas of the city centre were also attacked and some inner districts have now taken on the aspect of a front-line war zone.

Along the Corniche Mazraa, an avenue that divides the centre of the city from the south, hardly a building has escaped damage. The roadway is littered with clumps of red earth and masonry thrown up by shellfire.

Just south of the Corniche, a main street leading up to the PLO's information office has completely disappeared under mounds of rubble, twisted metal

and broken glass. All the surrounding high-rise buildings have been badly hit and the remains of balconies hang precariously from their scarred and blackened facades.

In the coastal residential quarter of Raouche no one stirs. The formerly-plush district, which looks over the Mediterranean, was hit by Israeli bombers last week and the PLO says 84 civilians died in one apartment block alone.

On Sunday it was once more the target of Israeli attack.

One building that appeared to have taken several direct hits from artillery fire was a block housing the Cuban embassy. A tattered Cuban flag still fluttered from an upstairs balcony.

Outside, two gaping shell craters blocked the roadway. The whole area was spread with clumps of red earth from the barrages guerrillas have set up to try and slow and Israeli tank assault into the city.

During the bombardment, shells landed in an old Sunni Muslim quarter near the geographical heart of West Beirut, hitting a

building next to the residence of former Prime Minister Saeb Salam.

Mr. Salam is a key negotiator in discussions between the Palestinians and the Lebanese government.

In surrounding streets, shops and two-storey houses had taken direct hits from shells. At one small shop the owner was trying to cut away the twisted metal shutter that had been blown in by the blast.

The front wall of one old house had been completely blown away, exposing a first-floor bedroom with two beds and the back wall with an antique mirror hanging on it.

The streets in the city centre were crowded Monday as civilians trapped inside by the bombardment Sunday ventured out for supplies.

Many set about the task of clearing the rubble from around their homes or of salvaging what remained of their property. Others started vacantly at the destruction, in apparent disbelief that the war could strike so close to home.

## NEWS IN BRIEFS

### 65 guerrillas killed or captured in Iran

LONDON (R) — Iranian revolutionary guards killed or captured 65 left-wing Mujahadeen guerrillas in raids on houses in several districts of Tehran Sunday, Tehran Radio said. The radio, monitored in London, did not specify how many of the leftists were killed.

### Poles seek political asylum in Sweden

KARLSKRONA, Sweden (R) — Two Poles have sought political asylum after a 16-hour Baltic crossing from Poland in a rubber dinghy, police in this southern Swedish port said Sunday. The two unnamed men, both in their late twenties, left Leta near Gdansk on Saturday night and made landfall in Sweden Sunday after a 150-mile voyage. Police said old sea charts and a compass were found inside the dinghy, which was powered by a 20 horsepower outboard motor.

### Italian aide visits South America

ROME (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo left Monday for an eight-day visit to Peru, Brazil and Argentina designed to strengthen Italy's ties with Latin America and especially with Argentina's new leaders. He is the first foreign minister of the 10-nation European Community to visit Argentina since the Falklands crisis. Italy gave moral support to Britain during the conflict but withdrew from economic sanctions imposed on Argentina by the Common Market. About 1.2 million Italians live in Argentina. In Buenos Aires, Mr. Colombo will meet Argentine president General Reynaldo Bignone whose parents left Italy during the first World War. Mr. Colombo starts his visit in Lima.

### Mitterrand to visit China next May

BEIJING (R) — President Francois Mitterrand will pay an official visit to China next year, probably in May, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said Monday. The minister, who has been in Peking since last week, told reporters Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang had invited the French leader to come in early May, but dates had not been set.

### Italians hold protest march in Bologna

BOLOGNA, Italy (R) — Nearly 10,000 people marched to Bologna's rebuilt railway station Monday in protest over the still unsolved bombing attack that killed 85 travellers exactly two years ago, city officials said. At 10.25 a.m., the time when the bomb tore through the crowded second-class waiting room, all railway traffic ceased for one minute in memory of the dead. Nobody has been charged with the bombing, but the Italian press blames various sections of the extreme Right for the massacre and alleges they had protection.

### Israeli embassy employee's car shot at in Paris

PARIS (R) — Shots were fired Sunday at a car belonging to an Israeli embassy employee but no-one was injured, police said. First reports said the car, parked outside a Jewish youth organisation building in northern Paris, belonged to a diplomat. But the embassy said later that it was owned by a low-ranking employee who was also a student in Paris. He was not in the car when it was attacked. The leaving extremist group Action Directe claimed responsibility for the shooting. Police said earlier this year there was evidence providing a strong link between Action Directe and a little-known group called the Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Faction.

## Polish authorities remove floral cross from square

WARSAW (R) — Police removed a floral cross, which has become a symbol of opposition to martial law, from a Warsaw square Sunday night in a protest against the use of force by the people who lay flowers at the spot daily.

Hundreds gathered at the cross on Saturday and Sunday in an almost continuous demonstration over the weekend, when underground leaders of the suspended Solidarity union signalled a fresh campaign of opposition to martial law.

The flowers and surrounding candles in Central Victory square were removed by police on Saturday night but replaced by people bringing fresh bouquets on Sunday.

The cross has been removed several times when official parades were staged on the square but has always been replaced by people.

The cross, some 12 metres (40 feet) long, was first laid just over a year ago to mark the spot where the coffin of the late prime minister Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński stood for an open-air funeral service.

Since then knots of people gather daily, singing and praying, and crowds gather in defiance of martial law on anniversaries and special days.

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## U.S. correspondent expelled from USSR

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet foreign ministry said Monday it was expelling U.S. correspondent Andrew Nagorski of Newsweek magazine for "impermissible journalistic practices," the first such move against a U.S. journalist since the 1970s.

The official TASS news agency said Nagorski was summoned to the foreign ministry press department this morning and told his press card had been withdrawn and he should leave the country as soon as possible.

Yuri Viktorov, deputy chief of the press department, accused him of impersonating a Soviet correspondent during a visit to the Russian city of Volgograd last October. He also charged that Nagorski had violated travel restrictions and on another occasion posed as a Polish tourist.

Nagorski told Reuters he was very surprised by the move.

"I had no idea this was going to happen. The charges are quite bogus and I can only guess that they just did not like what I have been writing about the Soviet Union and wanted to get rid of me," he said.

He denied posing as a Polish tourist or attempting to violate Soviet rules on foreigners' movements.

Nagorski said the foreign ministry told him that his press accreditation was being withdrawn immediately but that he would have a reasonable amount of time to prepare his departure.

Several American journalists were expelled from Moscow in the 1970s. The last was Associated Press correspondent George Krimsky in February 1977, who was accused of violating currency regulations and espionage. He denied the charges.

Anne Garrels, the Moscow correspondent of the U.S. television network ABC, had her press accreditation withdrawn after being involved in a traffic accident in which a man was killed this year. She later left Moscow.

Last December, a Swedish correspondent, Staffan Teste, was withdrawn by his newspaper after official accusations that he had been involved in military espionage. He denied the charges.

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While that hope appears to have

## U.N. General Assembly reopens talks on U.S.-Soviet disarmament

GENEVA (R) — The United Nations reopens its long-standing talks on disarmament Tuesday, one month after a special General Assembly session on arms reductions ended in failure.

The 40-nation disarmament committee, which had hoped the special session would give new impetus to its work, will spend the coming months reviewing the draft programme on disarmament that the General Assembly rejected and proposing new initiatives for another session.

Working groups will continue technical discussions on the committee's agenda which includes study of a nuclear test ban, a curb on chemical weapons and prevention of war in outer space.

Encouraged by growing peace movements in Western Europe and the United States, some delegates had hoped the special session would bring new life to U.N. disarmament talks, which have gone on in one form or another for 30 years.

While that hope appears to have

faded, both Washington and Moscow have hinted of new interest in two technical working groups on means to verify compliance with nuclear test bans and a proposed ban on all chemical weapons.

Neither group is expected to produce new agreements, but progress in their talks might spill over into bilateral U.S.-Soviet negotiations, diplomats said.

Following President Reagan's decision last month not to pursue talks in a U.S.-British-Soviet working group here on a test ban treaty, U.S. officials in Washington said they would focus on means to verify compliance with any treaty.

Washington was concerned that present verification measures were not strict enough to ensure Soviet compliance with arms treaties, they told reporters.

They said tighter measures would be discussed in a 40-member working group set up on a U.S. initiative in Geneva. The group is due to report to the dis-

armament committee later this year.

Washington suspended the U.S.-British-Soviet talks on a test ban treaty in 1980, to the anger of many other countries on the disarmament committee.

Soviet interest has focused on the working group on chemical weapons, an area where the Reagan administration has both criticised Moscow and announced plans to expand its own arsenal.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told the General Assembly session, which ran from June 7 to July 10, that Moscow would accept "on-site verification on an agreed basis" in any proposed convention banning chemical weapons.

Western defence experts have been intrigued by these signals but are unsure whether they amount to a real change in the Kremlin's attitude. As for the working group, U.S. officials here said they expected nothing dramatic to emerge.

## 2 British troops smash armoured car into an express train in W. Germany

OSNABRUECK, West Germany (R) — Two British army privates drove a stolen armoured car on to a main railway line and smashed into an express train near Osnabrueck early Monday, an army spokesman said. Both men were killed.

Twenty passengers (RPT 20) were taken to hospital with minor injuries and a railway spokesman said one of the two drivers of the Paris-Copenhagen express was seriously hurt.

British army spokesman David Prior said the two privates from an Osnabrueck infantry regiment took the 17-ton armoured personnel carrier from their barracks and were chased for 10 kilometres by military and West German police.

They smashed through a garrison fence, flattened several trees and drove along a motorway before veering up a railway embankment near the village of Ostercappel.

The privates, who are unmarried but have not been named, then careered 500 metres along the main-line track towards Osnabrueck before colliding head-on with the train, Mr. Prior said.

The relief express was carrying 360 holidaymakers from Paris to Copenhagen at 130 kph, a railway spokesman said.

Five carriages were derailed in the crash and one fell across the tracks, the spokesman said. The front locomotive was uncoupled by the impact and the armoured car

was pushed some 250 metres back along the rails.

Trains had to be diverted in both directions. A railway spokesman said the north-bound track would be closed for two days but the south-bound line was expected to reopen Monday night.

Uninjured passengers were taken by bus to Bremen to continue their journey, he said. A second train driver was given first aid.

The British spokesman said army investigators were trying to find out how the soldiers, whose bodies were taken to the British military hospital in Muenster, had been able to steal the personnel carrier.

## Turks doubtful that generals can achieve enduring stability

By Hugh Carnegie  
Reuters

ANKARA — The generals who rule Turkey say their uncompromising policies are needed to bring long-lasting stability to a country which has experienced three military interventions in the past 22 years.

But, as the date for a promised return to democracy swings into sight, few Turks are prepared to bet that the generals will achieve their aim of an enduring stability.

Up to the last military coup in September 1980, political turmoil was so deep-rooted in Turkey that no one really dares to think it has been expunged forever.

Most people confidently accept the military's promise to restore elected government by 1984 and they expect order and stability to last for a while at least under a new civilian regime. "But if previous foolishness returns, certainly we may have another coup," said one senior journalist in Istanbul.

He was referring to the violence and political infighting which paralysed the country before the last coup when up to 25 people were being killed daily in street fighting waged by rival gangs of left and right.

To wipe the slate clean, the generals, always careful to repeat their promise to restore demo-

cracy, imposed rigorous measures on the country.

Different shoes

"It is not possible to pass through a quagmire wearing normal shoes," said head of state Gen. Kenan Evren recently, and "that is why we were forced to take special measures."

More than 30,000 people were rounded up, all political activity was banned, trade unions were severely curtailed, the constitution was abolished and hundreds of trials were begun to jail those deemed to have fomented trouble.

But this month, the country takes a major step on the road back to a democratic system when the draft of a new constitution is published.

It will be debated by the National Consultative Assembly, a quasi-parliamentary body appointed after the coup, before being approved by the ruling five-man national security council and put to the country in a referendum set for November.

Already there has been intense speculation over the constitution. It is widely expected to include an enhanced role for the president, who is envisaged serving a seven-year term with the power to dissolve a parliament elected for four

years.

Although he has not definitely said that he wants the post, Gen. Evren is assumed by virtually everybody to be the man who will become president, thus keeping a restraining hand on the political reins.

The general, who is warmly received whenever he appears in public, has led the campaign to set Turkey on a stable course with a mixture of stern military discipline and promises of liberties in the future.

"We will not permit either strikes or lockouts during the interim period," he told labour

leaders this month, quickly adding: "After this interim period, our trade unions will be allowed to function normally."

The new constitution will replace that adopted after the 1960 coup and kept on after the military intervention in 1971 under which parliament held the sway over a largely nominal president.

But many commentators say it will be the response and attitudes of the politicians, not the constitution under which they serve, that will determine the future course of Turkey.

A serious difficulty here, political sources say, is the generals' stated intention of barring former members of Parliament from standing in elections for at least one parliamentary term.

The move is apparently aimed at preventing former politicians deemed responsible for previous chaos from taking up where they left off.

Political parties are not expected to be allowed until 1983, but already there are signs of politicking in the air.

A row erupted early last month when newspapers revealed that members of the Consultative Assembly had begun splitting into political groups and holding secret meetings.

Those involved hastily proclaimed their innocence, but most commentators were convinced that broad political alignments are starting to be prepared.

Old faces, new names

Pre-coup parties will not be allowed to reform under their old banners but are fully expected to re-emerge with new names.

Political sources say the conservative Justice Party, in power at the time of the coup, has kept its organisation largely intact, steered by former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel.

But its chief rival, the left-of-centre Republican People's Party, has fragmented, the sources say, split partly by differences of opinion over the stand taken by its former leader and prime minister, Bulent Ecevit. He has served a jail term for speaking out against the generals and faces three similar charges.

As Turks begin to contemplate a return to democracy, the over-riding concern in their minds is whether the politicians will this time be free of the violent extremists who used to hover around their fringes.

According to the military, whose mass arrests and trials have brought criticism from Western European countries concerned by allegations of torture, the violent youth have been dealt with and will not return.

Others fear that, as in the past, a new generation of fanatics will grow up to fill the gap and Gen. Evren's blueprint for Turkey may last no longer than those of his predecessors in 1960 and 1971.

The optimistic view was expressed by one newspaper columnist who said: "It's a matter of having the maturity to keep democracy alive. I think we have come to that stage at last."

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